

**Better Organic Business Links:**  
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business community in Wales**



Canolfan Organig Cymru  
Organic Centre Wales

# Developing the supply of organic pullets in Wales



*Tony Little, Organic Centre Wales  
Simon Moakes, IBERS  
Rebecca Nelder, Organic Research Centre Elm Farm  
Liz Findlay, Nantclyd organics*

**January 2010**



Cronfa Amaethyddol Ewrop ar gyfer Datblygu  
Gwledig: Ewrop yn Buddsoddi  
mewn Ardaloedd Gwledig  
The European Agricultural Fund for  
Rural Development: Europe Investing in  
Rural Areas



Canolfan Organig Cymru  
Organic Centre Wales



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru  
Welsh Assembly Government

## **1. The problem**

Organic egg producers in Wales have consistently identified sourcing organic pullets as one of their biggest problems. The situation is becoming increasingly urgent because as of 01 January 2012 producers will no longer be allowed to use part-organic pullets, that is, birds from conventional systems that have been raised in accordance with the organic feed and animal health standards. If the supply of organic pullets does not improve significantly by that time, the organic egg sector will face major problems unless producers consider their options for sourcing full organic pullets in line with standards.

## **2. The current situation in Wales**

Organic Centre Wales coordinates an annual survey of all organic producers in Wales. We collected information from organic egg producers on key aspects of their businesses, including pullet purchasing and rearing. We used the 2008 data from DEFRA (the most recent available) to verify our findings.

Thirty eight of the surveyed farms produced eggs, and this was consistent with DEFRA data, but only 27 provided detailed information. Together, they kept about 35,000 birds. This is broadly consistent with the DEFRA total for Wales in 2008, and therefore we can assume that the majority of birds in Wales are accounted for in this group of 27.

The survey indicated that about 23,300 pullets of various breeds were purchased (Table 2) and only 2500 of those were part organic. However, information from the certification bodies indicated for the whole of Wales, that derogations were granted for about 18,750 birds in 2009 (approximately half of the total estimate for laying birds), which suggests that the survey data severely underestimates the numbers and relative proportions of organic birds used. A further 1000 were reared and retained on the farm for own use (Table 3). From the 17 producers in the survey 7 found it difficult to source organic pullets (Table 4).

The survey respondents were also asked to provide an estimate of their pullet requirements for 2010 – 2012. The results (Table 5) indicate a significant increase in demand over this period, mostly accounted for by the planned expansion of two flocks. However, the data is patchy (only 16 producers provided estimates), and it is difficult to predict what the situation might be with in the industry 3 years hence; while the majority of survey respondents thought that eggs prices were sufficiently high to justify continuing production, a significant number were either definitely or probably going to stop producing because of low prices, or expected price reductions in the near future (Table 1).

There is a basic problem in that there is a lack of sufficient, high quality data to provide accurate assessments of the current situation, and these figures need to be treated with a degree of caution. Nevertheless we can be reasonably confident (from the survey) that approximately 35,000 pullets will be required in this year, rising to about 45,000 in each of the next two years provided the planned expansions go ahead (Table 5). At the very least, data from the certification bodies shows that derogations were granted to use 18,750 part organic birds in 2009. Were organic pullets to become available in Wales, these producers would be obliged to buy them.

The issue of breeds and hybrids was discussed during the project workshops. The general consensus was that the White Leghorn was probably the breed best suited to organic production. However, it produces a white egg and for reasons that are not entirely clear, consumers show a strong preference for brown eggs and for this reason it is not widely used. Most commercial flocks use hybrids, and experience

around the table suggested that the differences between one hybrid and another were relatively small, but there were large differences between different flocks of the same hybrid. This suggests that the production and management systems, both in the hatcheries and at the pullet rearing stages, had a bigger influence than the genetics per se.

**Table 1: Is the current price paid for organic eggs sufficiently high to continue producing them organically? (26 replies from 27 producers)**

<b>Definitely</b>	<b>Probably</b>	<b>Not Sure</b>	<b>Probably not</b>	<b>Definitely not</b>
8	9	3	1	5

**Table 2: Pullets purchased in 2009 (11 replies from 27 producers)**

<b>Breed</b>	<b>Organic</b>	<b>Part-organic</b>
Hyline	6,000	2,500
Shavers	6,000	
Bovans Goldline	4,800	
ISA Warren	2,500	
Sussex	1,000	
Rhode Island Red	1,000	
Silver links	286	
Silver nicks	20	
Magpies	6	
Brown nicks	6	
Not specified	80	
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,698</b>	<b>2,500</b>

**Table 3: Pullets reared in 2009 (4 replies from 27 producers)**

<b>Breed</b>	<b>Retained</b>	<b>Sold</b>	<b>Total reared</b>
White Leghorn	0	500	500
Black Rock	0	500	500
Silver Nicks	250	250	500
Red Rock	200	0	200
Rhode Island Red	25	0	25
Warren	25	0	25
Not specified	500	250	750
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>

**Table 4: Availability of pullets in 2009 (17 replies from 27 producers)**

<b>Good</b>	<b>Sufficient</b>	<b>Difficult</b>	<b>Poor</b>
8	2	1	6

**Table 5: Projected demand for organic pullets 2010 – 2012 (16 replies from 27 producers)**

<b>Breed</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Shavers	22,000	22,000	22,000
Hyline	2,500	14,500	14,500
Warren	2,500	2,525	2,525
Columbian Black Tail	2,000	2,000	2,000
Silver nicks	750	0	0
Silver links	455	205	455
Brown nicks	5	5	5
Magpies	5	5	5
Araucana	5	5	5
Black rock	0	5	5
Rhode Island Red	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified
Not specified	2,640	2,630	2,640
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,860</b>	<b>43,880</b>	<b>44,140</b>

### **3. Purchase or rear your own?**

Many producers buy point-of-lay pullets in from a specialist rearer. The main advantage is, obviously, that you do not need to make the potentially considerable investment in time and money in setting up and running a separate pullet rearing enterprise (Section 6). Additional land is also required which can be an issue for some.

Buying in replacement pullets is particularly attractive to larger producers, because it is possible to specify the exact number required and economies of scale can potentially mean a lower purchase price and transport and delivery costs can be spread across a larger number of birds.

Smaller producers may find it more difficult or less cost effective, or both, to access pullets in this way. For some people, rearing their own is the best way to make sure you always get the number of pullets you require, of the breed you want and when you want them. There are also a number of benefits for the health and welfare of the birds and for the production system as a whole including:

- Better control over your pullet supply
- Reduced risk of importing disease problems

- Home-reared birds tend to gain some immunity to specific diseases present on the farm
- More control over the pullets' vaccination programme
- Reduced stress during the transfer from the rearing to the laying houses
- Home reared pullets can be calmer and range better as they are exposed to the range from an earlier age.
- Opportunity to equip rearing houses with similar feeding/water drinker facilities to those in the laying houses. This will minimise the stress of transfer and facilitate the pullets adapting to the new environment.
- Opportunity to spread the cost of the pullets over the rearing period rather than have the up-front cost on delivery from a cashflow position.
- Opportunity to sell to other producers. It is possible to rear up to three batches a year, which may be more than the requirements of the individual producer.

Feedback from producers who have gone down this route is overwhelmingly positive, but it will require some investment, a lot of time and careful attention to detail. Whether home rearing, as opposed to purchasing, pullets is any cheaper is debateable. Some producers estimate they make savings of £0.50 - £2.00 per pullet by rearing their own. The calculation in Section 5 estimates that the cost of rearing a pullet is £3.23 which would give a gross margin of £2.48 if it was sold on.

However, this does not include labour and other fixed costs. Labour, in particular is a big cost at 2 or 3 hours per house per day. For this reason, some producers feel that that there is little or no financial benefit to pullet rearing, but that the advantages to the birds and the system discussed above still make it the best option.

## 4. Standards and certification

The pullet rearing standards that will be adopted for the EU Regulation on organic farming standards are still under discussion. Some UK certification bodies, such as the Soil Association Certification Limited (SACL) and Organic Farmers & Growers have developed standards for pullet rearing. However, some may need to be amended when the EU regulation is finalised. These standards, which are in addition to those for laying hens, are summarised in Table 6.

The issue of lighting was the subject of much discussion at the project workshop. Different producers in the case studies presented and at the workshop itself had very different lighting regimes, particularly in the first few days of a chick's life, and most were adhering to the guidance provided by the hatcheries. Some were using natural daylight. Others favoured a very long day (up to 22 hours of light) in the first few days to ensure that day olds find food and water dispensers quickly in those vital first few hours and days. Daylight hours would then be stepped down to 10 – 12 hours of light from 3-5 weeks. Still others used a '4 hours on 2 hours off' cycle, the advantage being the 'day' becomes more structured and the birds not only get the chance to rest, but start to behave like a flock from the outset, sleeping and feeding all together.

The issue is that many of these regimes do not comply with the pullet rearing standards (published in the case of SACL and draft in the case of Organic Farmers & Growers), which state that 'Day light hours can only be supplemented to provide more than 16 hours after the first weeks'. Lighting is critical, not only in the first few days but throughout the pullet's life, as it has a profound influence on when the birds come into lay, the size of the eggs they will produce if they do. This is especially true in spring reared flocks when you are working against increasing daylight. There

appears to be a need for further discussions on this issue between certification bodies and producers.

The attitude of the certification bodies to the use of fully organic pullets is an important factor in developing pullet supply. All certification bodies were clear that the requirement to source organic birds if they are available, is and will be rigorously enforced. Derogation can be justified in instances where the only available organic pullets were of poor quality, or the distance over which chicks had to travel compromised their welfare. Cost, however, is not a consideration

All Certification Bodies expressed concern over the readiness of the industry for the removal of the derogation to use part organic birds, but were very clear that there would be no scope to grant derogations after 31 December 2011 unless the derogation is extended by the EU. Organic Farmers & Growers are advocating an 18 month lead in period to alleviate any potential problems, and this means that organic standards would need to be in place by June 2010.

**Table 6. A summary of pullet rearing standards**

	<b>Organic Farmers &amp; Growers<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Soil Association Certification Ltd (SACL)</b>
Maximum flock size	6000 birds (Flocks of over 4000 must be split in to 2 colonies of no more than 3000 each)	2000 birds
Minimum area (indoors) <sup>2</sup>	21 Kg/ m <sup>2</sup>	16 birds/ m <sup>2</sup> and up to 30kg/ m <sup>2</sup> in mobile houses. 10 birds/ m <sup>2</sup> and up to 21kg/ m <sup>2</sup> in static housing.
Out door area	5000 birds/ Ha	2500/ Ha
Minimum perch space	8cm	15 cm
Minimum rest periods for housing between flocks	21 days	Clean down period only – no stated rest period.
Minimum rest periods for pasture between flocks	Following each batch outdoor runs must be left empty for at least 2 months.	2 consecutive months, and 1 year in three except when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• birds are on the land for less than 1/3 of the year;</li> <li>• less than 50 birds are kept and they free to range without a fenced area.</li> </ul>
Lighting	Day light hours can only be supplemented to provide more than 16 hours after the first weeks.	Day light hours can only be supplemented to provide more than 16 hours of light after brooding. The end of the light period must coincide with dusk.
Access to range	From 12 weeks and for at least 8 hours a day (weather permitting)	As soon as possible, but mandatory after 12 weeks.

<sup>1</sup> Draft Standards, awaiting clarification on the EU regulation

<sup>2</sup> Can be 100% litter or up to 50% slatted

## 5. Establishing a new enterprise

This section looks at the infrastructure and capital investment required for pullet production, based on the minimum standards outlined above. Discussion group meetings suggest that the majority of producers considering rearing pullets in Wales will do so on a small to medium scale, as opposed to establishing large scale specialist units, and therefore this section focuses on the former.

The figures provided are industry standards, and one would expect considerable variation, and this was indeed the case during discussions at the workshop. Often a range of figures were quoted for the same item and these are indicated in (brackets) in the tables.

### ***Large scale specialist unit (6000 pullet unit capacity)***

- 3 x 2000 birds (maximum of 2000 pullets per flock)
- Standard building costs are £13.20 per pullet = £79,200
- £15 per pullet for a 2000 bird unit

### ***Small/ medium scale home rearing***

#### **500 pullet unit capacity (5x10m new building)**

Mobile unit for 500 hens (£3000 - £6000)	£5000
Heater and gas pipework	£500
Removable insulation/moving wall	£550
Feeders and small feed bin	£325
Lighting (including cabling) (£4- £15/ m)	£250
Water system (including tank and pipe)	£500
Additional fencing 100metres @ £2.50m	£250
<b>Total costs (£14/pullet) (£10-£18/ Pullet)</b>	<b>£7375</b>

#### **500 pullet unit capacity (5x10m adapted building)**

Building adaptation to house 500 hens/pullets	£1500
Heater and gas pipework	£500
Removable insulation/moving wall	£550
Feeders and small feed bin	£325
Lighting (Fittings only)	£100
Water system (including tank and pipe)	£100
Additional fencing 100metres @ £2.50m	£250
<b>Total costs (£6.65/pullet)</b>	<b>£3325</b>

### Specific equipment costs for individual costings:

Radiant heater for 750-1500 chickens plus regulator	£295
Tube feeder (25kg)	£20
Bell drinker (9 per 1000 birds) 1 per 100 birds in lay	£14
Nipple drinking system (per 300-400 birds) – 1 nipple per 10 in lay	£35
Mobile poultry house for 500 birds (Freedom Foods standards)	£5000

Overall, capital costs will vary considerably between producers, depending on the availability of existing buildings and their suitability for pullet rearing. Depending on the type and condition of existing buildings it is possible that capital expenditure may be better focused on providing improved laying hen facilities, with the existing facilities becoming a pullet rearing unit. Purpose built laying hen facilities cost approximately £25/hen inclusive of shed and fittings.

### Gross margin data

Assuming 16 weeks up to point of lay

Point of lay pullet valued @ £6.50	£6.50
Less Chicks - 1.05 @ £0.75 (5% mortality assumed)	£0.79
<b>Output</b>	<b>£5.71</b>
<i>Variable costs</i> <sup>3</sup>	
Chick Starter feed <sup>4</sup> (25% protein) – 1kg @ £500/t	£0.50
Pullet rearer <sup>4</sup> (20% protein) – 1kg @ £450/t	£0.45
Grower pellets <sup>4</sup> (18% protein) – 4.5kg @ £350/t	£1.58
Gas	£0.10
Bedding, Grit and other	£0.40
Vaccination costs	£0.20
<b>Total variable costs</b>	<b>£3.23</b>
<b>Gross margin per pullet reared</b> <sup>5</sup>	<b>£2.48</b>

### Sensitivity analysis

Item	Change (+ or -)	Impact on GM (+ or -)
Pullet price	£0.50	£0.50
Feed price	£50/t	£0.33
Mortality rate	1%	£0.05

<sup>3</sup> Does not include labour

<sup>4</sup> Bulk price

<sup>5</sup> This represents the GM if the pullet were to be sold on. It should be considered as a saving where the pullet is retained on the farm.

The majority of costs are feed, particularly towards the end of the rearing cycle when significant amounts are being consumed. Reducing feed costs is therefore an important part of maintaining overall profitability. Growing your own cereal/ pea crop, and then buying in a balancer to ensure a balanced ration can make a contribution, especially if you have access to mixing and milling equipment. Crimping can be an attractive option for farmers in areas where taking a ripe grain crop is difficult. However, you need to be aware that once the seal is broken and the air gets in, the shelf life is limited making it difficult to store and use in small quantities. A well managed and diverse range can make a significant contribution to the diet including sources of high grade protein such as worms and insects.

## 6. Practical pullet rearing

There are many systems, but if you rear for yourself, make sure that it is done to best standard possible to avoid subsequent poor egg production levels in the laying sheds.

The hatcheries provide excellent and detailed information and guidance on pullet rearing techniques, and it is not the intention to reproduce that information here. This section focuses on 3 case studies, one detailed and two in summary. We acknowledge the Farming Connect Organic Development Programme for the preparation of this information

### ***Liz Findlay, Nantclyd Organics, near Aberystwyth***

#### **Farming system at Nantclyd**

Liz has farmed organically at Nantclyd, near Aberystwyth, since 1989 and has kept poultry for the last 10 years. She began rearing her own pullets 5 years ago. Her system is based on an 8 – 9 year rotation: 2 years poultry (pullets being reared on new reseeds where possible); kale for sheep; wheat + pea mix; vegetables (roots, brassicas, strawberries etc); naked oats undersown with clover; Fertility building ley. She raises pullets in batches of 400-600, mainly for herself but also for a small number of other producers.

#### **Breeds**

- *Bovans nera* bought in from Jim Foster of Wern poultry in 2004 from his own breeding stock (purchased from Hendrix poultry breeders )
- *Silver, brown and coral nicks* from H&N poultry, purchased from Piggott poultry @ 0.80p per chick.

#### **Brooding**

- Maywick gas brooder (one per 1000 chicks)
- Temperature is set at 37°C when the chicks are brought in, but can be adjusted to suit the chicks.
- A circular sheet of corrugated cardboard keeps the chicks close to the brooder, which is enlarged as the chicks grow. They peck their way out at 4-5 weeks and subsequently have the full run of the house. Don't use square barriers as chicks can get smothered in the corners. It is difficult to identify one specific cause, but chicks can smother each other if they are trying to avoid heat, for example.
- Chicks tend to return to brooder until around 8 weeks, so it is not removed completely until this time. Temperature can be reduced gradually from 2 weeks onwards, but there is no strict management formula and the best guide to temperature control is chick behaviour around the brooder.

## Housing

- Existing buildings can be converted, but they need to be insulated and draft free with water, power for lighting and access to range.
- The present batch of pullets were reared in a laying shed and were split into two houses at 8 weeks
- Mobile sheds are also used to brood in spring.
- They have access to the range from 5 – 6 weeks of age.

## Lighting

- In the winter and spring the lighting regime starts with 4 hours light 2 hours dark for the first 10 days progressively moving towards natural day length, which is achieved by the time the chicks are 3 – 4 weeks. Natural day length is used after the beginning of June.

## Health

- A detailed flock health plan is part of the organic certification requirements
- Vaccination programmes should be tailored to meet the needs of the systems. Generally, larger flocks have more comprehensive vaccine programmes than smaller flocks.
- At Nantclyd day olds have already been vaccinated against Mareks when they arrive and immunized against infectious bronchitis (IB) and Newcastle Disease (ND) on the farm, administered through the water initially followed by a booster injection at 16 weeks.
- Salmonella control is very important, particularly in unvaccinated flocks. Birds must be regularly monitored at specific intervals as a statutory requirement.

## Feeding

- Vitrition starter ration (25% protein) for first 3 weeks. In the first 2 – 3 days, feed is put out on egg trays and then on shallow trays which the chicks like to scratch around in. Feeders are introduced at around 3 weeks and perches at 4 – 5 weeks.
- Pullet rearer (20% protein at £500 - £550 £/ tonne) is fed to around 6 weeks, a total of approximately 1.5kg per bird.
- Finally, grower rations (18% protein) are mixed with home grown feed from 10 to 16 weeks and then layer rations thereafter.
- Grit requirements are as follows:

Age group	Size (mm)	Quantity (g/bird/week)
Chicks from 3 weeks	0.2	1 g/bird/week
Pullets 6 – 11 weeks	3.2 – 4.75	2 g/bird/week
Pullets to pol	4.75 – 6.35	5g/bird/week
Laying hens	6. – 8	28g/bird/month

## ***Rachel Rivers, Wiltshire***

'We only rear Columbian Black Tails for Waitrose producers. We rear three batches a year: one for ourselves and the others for other producers. Getting a good weight on the bird is not a problem; at 16 weeks they are usually between 1400 and 1600 grams. I have been rearing for 18 months now and we really can't find anything negative to say about it'.

- *Brooding:* Gas space ray brooders.
- *Housing:* One shed divided into two, with 2,000 pullets in each side. The shed was once a cubicle shed left over from the dairy.

- *Lighting*: Birds start off on 22 hours light at a day old and this is reduced to 10 hours by week six. They stay on ten hours until they are re-housed at 16 weeks.
- *Vaccination*: Full vaccination program in place
- *Feeding*: Crediton organic feed chick mash until 6 weeks then grower up to 16 weeks, followed by layers mash
- *Ranging*: Access to the range from 8 weeks.

### **Mandy Johnson, Devon**

We rear 350 - 500 in a batch and are about to start our 7th batch. We have been rearing for nearly 4 years and will continue. Our main problem is coccidiosis and sometimes smothering. We have reared about 200 for others but are restricted because of space ‘

- *Breeds*: Black rock, brown nick, white nick and coral. We are about to embark on bovans nera
- *Housing*: Mobile sheds to brood and rear in
- *Lighting*: Natural daylight
- *Vaccination*: The chicks come already vaccinated against Mareks and we vaccinate for IB
- *Feeding*: Bowerings chick crumb and growers pellets and usually introduce them to whole wheat from around 12 weeks
- *Ranging*: Access to the range from 5 days old

## **9. Contact list**

### **Hatcheries and breeders**

<b>Company</b>	<b>Website/ contact details</b>
H&N International	<a href="http://www.hn-int.com">http://www.hn-int.com</a>
Hendrix Poultry	<a href="http://www.isapoultry.com/">http://www.isapoultry.com/</a>
Lohmanns GB	<a href="http://www.lohmanngb.co.uk">http://www.lohmanngb.co.uk</a>
Piggotts poultry breeders:	16 Wivelsfield, Eaton Bray Dunstable, Beds, LU6 2JQ

### **Organizations that support organic farmers**

#### **Better British Organic Poultry (B-BOP)**

Barneys Barn, Berrycroft, Ashbury,  
Swindon SN6 8NS

E-mail: [info@b-bop.co.uk](mailto:info@b-bop.co.uk)

[www.b-bop.co.uk](http://www.b-bop.co.uk)

#### **Organic Centre Wales**

Institute of Biological, Environmental and Rural  
Sciences,

Aberystwyth University Aberystwyth,

Ceredigion SY23 3AL

Tel: 01970 622100

E-mail: [organic-helpline@aber.ac.uk](mailto:organic-helpline@aber.ac.uk)

[www.organiccentrewales.org.uk](http://www.organiccentrewales.org.uk)

#### **Organic Research Centre Elm Farm**

Hamstead Marshall, Newbury, Berks,  
RG20 0HR

Tel: 01488 658279; Fax: 01488 658503

Email:

[elmfarm@organicresearchcentre.com](mailto:elmfarm@organicresearchcentre.com)

[www.organicresearchcentre.com](http://www.organicresearchcentre.com)

#### **Soil Association Food and Farming Department**

South Plaza, Marlborough Street, Bristol BS1  
3NX

Tel: 0117 914 2400; Fax: 0117 925 2504

Email: [ff@soilassociation.org](mailto:ff@soilassociation.org)

[www.soilassociation.org](http://www.soilassociation.org)

## Organic certification bodies

### **Biodynamic Agricultural Association**

Demeter Scheme Coordinator, 25 Boswall Road, Edinburgh EH5 3RR  
Tel: 0131 552 6565; Fax: 0131 552 6565  
Email: demeter@biodynamic.org.uk  
www.biodynamic.org.uk

### **Organic Food Federation**

31 Turbine Way, Eco Tech Business Park, Swaffham, Norfolk PE37 7XD  
Tel: 01760 720444; Fax: 01760 720790  
Email: info@orgfoodfed.com  
www.orgfoodfed.com

### **Organic Farmers & Growers Ltd**

The Old Estate Yard, Albrighton, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY4 3AG  
Tel: 0845 330 5122 Fax: 0845 330 5123  
Email: info@organicfarmers.org.uk  
www.organicfarmers.org.uk

### **Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd.**

Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 2WB  
Tel: 01970 636688, Fax 01970 624049  
Email: qwfc@wfsagri.net

### **Soil Association Certification Ltd**

South Plaza, Malborough St., Bristol BS1 3NX  
Tel: 0117 9142406  
E-mail: [prod.cert@soilassociation.org](mailto:prod.cert@soilassociation.org)

## Consultancy companies with organic poultry expertise

### **Abacus Organic Associates Ltd**

61 Robey Park Road, Neston, South Wirral, Cheshire CH64 9SW.  
Tel: 0151 336 2506  
Email: [gareth.jones@abacusorganic.co.uk](mailto:gareth.jones@abacusorganic.co.uk)  
www.abacusorganic.co.uk

### **Organic Advisory Service**

Organic Research Centre Elm Farm Hamstead Marshall, Newbury, Berks, RG20 0HR  
Tel: 01488 658279; Fax: 01488 658503  
Email: [elmfarm@organicresearchcentre.com](mailto:elmfarm@organicresearchcentre.com)  
<http://www.organicresearchcentre.com>

### **ADAS UK Ltd**

ADAS Pwllpeiran, Cwmystwyth, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 4AB  
Tel: 01974 282229  
Email: [sian.lloyd@adas.co.uk](mailto:sian.lloyd@adas.co.uk)  
www.adas.co.uk

### **The Welsh Poultry Centre**

Llwyncrychydod Llanpumsaint Carmarthenshire SA33 6JS  
Tel: 01267 253570  
Email: [sjorganics@btinternet.com](mailto:sjorganics@btinternet.com)  
<http://www.welshpoultrycentre.co.uk>

## Business support and grant awarding bodies

### **All Wales**

#### **Farming Connect**

Rhodfa Padarn, Llanbadarn Fawr Aberystwyth SY23 3UR  
Tel: 08456 000813  
E-mail: [farming.connect@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:farming.connect@wales.gsi.gov.uk)  
[www.wales.gov.uk/farmingconnect](http://www.wales.gov.uk/farmingconnect)

#### **Flexible Business Support (Formerly Business Eye)**

Tel: 03000 6 03000  
E-mail: [businesssupport@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:businesssupport@wales.gsi.gov.uk)  
<http://fs4b.wales.gov.uk>

**Welsh Assembly Government Food,  
Fisheries and Market Development  
Division (FFMDD)**  
Caryl Tudor Jones, Organic Sector  
Manager, Rhodfa Padarn, Llanbadarn Fawr  
Aberystwyth SY23 3UR  
Tel: 0300 062 2198  
E-mail: Caryl.tudorjones@cymru.gsi.gov.uk

**Menter a Busnes**  
Aberystwyth Office (Headquarters)  
Menter a Busnes, Science Park,  
Aberystwyth, Ceredigion SY23 3AH  
Tel: 01970 636565  
Fax: 01970 611366  
E-mail: [aber@menterabusnes.co.uk](mailto:aber@menterabusnes.co.uk)  
[www.menterabusnes.co.uk](http://www.menterabusnes.co.uk)

## Leader plus groups

### Local Authority

Anglesey

### Contact

#### **Menter Mon**

Llys Goferydd , Bryn Cefni Ind Est, Llangefni, Isle Of Anglesey LL77 7XA  
Tel: 01248 725700  
<http://www.mentermon.com>

Conwy

#### **Conwy Rural Partnership (CRP) and Conwy Local Action Group (LAG)**

Glasdir, Plas yn Dre, Llanrwst, Conwy, LI26 0DF  
Tel: 01492 643159  
Email: [conwyruralpartnership@conwy.gov.uk](mailto:conwyruralpartnership@conwy.gov.uk)  
<http://www.ruralconwy.org.uk>

Denbighshire

#### **Cadwyn Clwyd**

Llys Clwyd, Lon Parcwr Business Park, Ruthin, Denbighshire LL15 1NJ  
Tel: 01824 705802  
e-mail: [admin@cadwynclwyd.co.uk](mailto:admin@cadwynclwyd.co.uk)  
Website: <http://cadwynclwyd.co.uk>

Monmouthshire

#### **Adventa**

The Monmouthshire Rural Business Centre, The Bryn, Penpergwm, Nr  
Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, NP7 9AH  
Tel: 01873 736035  
Website: <http://www.adventa.org.uk>

Pembrokeshire

#### **Pembrokeshire Local Action Network for Enterprise & Development (PLANED)**

The Old School, Station Road, Narberth, Pembrokeshire SA67 7DU  
Tel: +44 (0)1834 860965  
E-mail: [information@planed.org.uk](mailto:information@planed.org.uk)  
Website: <http://www.planed.org.uk>

Powys

#### **Glasu**

Antur Gwy, Park Road, Builth Wells, Powys LD2 3BA  
Tel: 01982 552224 / 01982 553305  
E-mail: [glasu@powys.gov.uk](mailto:glasu@powys.gov.uk)  
Website: <http://www.glasu.org.uk>

Wrexham

#### **Northern Marches Cymru**

Bersham Enterprise Park, Plas Grono Road, Rhostyllen, Wrexham, LL14  
4EG  
Tel: 01978 298381  
E-mail: [nmc@wrexham.gov.uk](mailto:nmc@wrexham.gov.uk)  
[http://www.wrexham.gov.uk/english/business/northern\\_marches\\_cymru](http://www.wrexham.gov.uk/english/business/northern_marches_cymru)